#### PENNSYLVANIA.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN SPLIT MEANS.

A Talk with Forney-The State Satisfied and Solid for Grant-The Probable Defeat of Hartrant, the Nominee for Governor-The Cincinnati Pot Pourri vs. The Representative of Stability.

All along the Pennsylvania line, from Philadel phia to Pittsburg, and upon all the outposts, the political picket firing has all at once become so brisk and determined in the opposing republican camps as to have suddenly developed in the grand army of Grant and administration men a feeling of hing like hushed expectation that the approaching Convention at Cincinnati may result in something much more formidable than was at first expected. This critical attitude of the great Keystone State has come to the front thus suddenly, of course, in consequence of the unpopularity of

THE RECENT GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATIONS, and the manner in which it was brought aboutsted upon the party. Every republican paper in the State, not owned or subsidized by the interests that effected the nomination of Hartranft, is outspoken in denunciation of the Convention as a farce from beginning to end, as not a convention at the intelligence and character of the republicans of Pennsylvania, a fraud upon the voice of the are catching up the cry which the career of many started in New York, "Put not your trust in nominating conventions." To Hartranft per-sonally little or no objection is made for any active part he has played to secure his nomination, the ground of opposition to him being that he had no claims to such a high honor, and does not possess the qualifications requisite to a creditable discharge of the duties of Chief Makisgrate of next to the largest State in the Union in population, and fore-most in importance. All the bitter feeling is due to the fact of his nomination having been

SPRUNG UPON THE PARTY in the interest of the personal rule, which has long been too powerful in the State, depending upon a long purse for its success, and which long years of triumph have made all but as bold and impudent in its unscrupulousness as was the late Boss Tweed

Of course this sudden and unexpected breach the ranks of a State that can do so much to turn the scales in the next Presidential election is "just nuts" for the "up to Cincinnati" organs, and is deemed by them a fresh, full breeze, from just the right quarter, to bear their crank craft smoothly along. They, of course, wish it to appear that the offensive nomination was

THE WORK OF A FACTION, resolved on the renomination of Grant at all hazards, the result of his patronage, and a part of the programme for the Presidential campaign. Like that sage character in Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" who, the moment anything went contrary, to his wishes, immediately inferred that his wife had been "noppin'"—as he called her addiction to praying—and straightway proceeded to beat her, without further proof of offence, so the "up to Cincinnati" organs instantly attribute any differences between republicans to government patronage, shout "Behold the work of the corrupt officeholders' ring!" and seek to saddle upon Grant all responsibility therefor, just as every low joke was put into the mouth of Lincoln eight years ago. The condition of of men who catch at straws is proverbial, but not for security and confidence.

That the disorder in the ranks of the Pennsylvania republicans is purely a local, State affair, has nothing at all to do with the Presidential question, can programme for the Presidential campaign. Like

nothing at all to do with the Presidential question, can
IN NO WAY BE ATTRIBUTED TO GRANT'S INFLUENCE, and will have no effect upon the vote which will give the State to him again by an overwhelming majority in November, however it may affect the election for Governor and other State officers, cannot be more clearly shown than by giving the substance of a conversation which a representative of the Herald had with the veteran editor. Colonel John W. Forney. No man knows Pennsylvania better or can more accurately forecast her voice and action. For years he has been in the Keystone what Thurlow Weed long was in the Empire State—a positive power in politics and a most saracious political manager, while never seeking office for himself. He daily speaks to a large constituency through the columns of his paper; but a journalist has always something fresh to say in conversation which he has not said in his printed columns.

A card, with "of the New York Herald" upon it, being sent in, there quickly appeared a man on whom years and long service in an archeous celling.

A card, with "of the New York Herald" upon th, being sent in, there quickly appeared a man on whom years and long service in an arduous calling seem to rest very lightly, leaving him still hale and erect, with an apparent vigor that bespeaks many more years of activity, usefulness and power. Affable and easy to a degree that makes one feel perfectly at home, he signified an entire willingness for a chat on

a chat on

"The SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

"The nomination of Hartranit," he said, "was most unfortunate, as great a blunder as could have been made, so far as keeping party lines intact is concerned. Not that I have any personal dislike to him. He is a good man personally, with an honorable war record, but totally unequal to the position of Governor of this great state. The people did not know him. The nomination was sprung upon us in a most unexpected manner, and the Convention was not really a Convention at all, and the whole proceeding has placed us in a most unfortunate situation. But the disaster, if so it shall prove, will have

DEPERT EXCEPT UPON THE STATE ELECTION. NO EFFECT EXCRPT UPON THE STATE ELECTION.
It will in no wise affect the vote we shall give for Grant. It is most unjust to attribute Hartranft's nomination to the President's influence. He had nothing to do with it, and is in no way responsible for it. He cannot be mixed up in the wrangle. What may be the result at the State election I do not know. Many things are uncertain yet, but GRANT WILL FIND THE RANKS CLOSE FOR HIM." Here the conversation was interrupted by a caller, who was seeking an appointment to some small office.

"I have no places to give now," said the Colonel.
'I han out of office myself, thank God! and have no daces at my disposal."
The applicant withdrew and the Colonel continued:—

"I am out of office myself, thank God! and have no places at my disposal."

The applicant withdrew and the Colonel continued:—
"I resigned that I might be free and independent, and devote myself wholly to my work. I am proud of my profession and enjoy my position here in my own castle and workshop. I may not be so independent of the world as the proprietor of the Herald, still I am much more independent than in office. I have a warm personal regard and admiration for General Grant, and will make any resonable sacrifice to re-elect him. He gave me an office, but I resigned that so as to be able to serve him and Pennsylvania the better. I do not think

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION
Will amount to much. There are too inany opposing elements, interests and factions for it possibly to harmonize. If they nominate a republican the democrats won't vote for him. Many democrats have said to me that they would sooner vote for Grant than a republican nominated at Cincinnati. If they nominate Charles Francis Adams, he is a democrat, and the republicans are not going to desert their principles to vote for a man whose record shows he has not been in sympathy with the party for years. It seems to me it will be a Convention of Irreconcilables, in individualities and principles, and cannot unite in any way that will make them strong. Many of the men going there are personal friends of mine, men of SPOTLESS CHARACTER, PATRIOTIC AIMS AND GREAT ABILITIES,

yet, I think, mistaken. Mr. Sumner has long been my warm personal friend. I have a great regard for him, and am sorry he has taken the position he has in this movement. But I do not fear it. I cannot doubt that the people will re-elect Genoral Grant. When I think of the obligation we are under to him, what he did in war, how he has managed affairs in peace, what a splendid position he gave up at the wish of the people will re-elect Genoral Grant. When I think of the country again the ranks will close up solid for him. We like him here. He comes here and stays with us, is interested i

who led us through; proud of our great interests and their prosperity, and we are going to stand by the man

votes."

These sentiments of Colonel Forney seem renected in all parts of the State. There is a feeling
that Hartrant may be defeated to rebuse the
"Boss" of the convention that nominated him; but
nowhere is there any doubt of unanimity for Grant
or any fear of the Irreconcilable-Sorchead-PotPourri-up-to-Cincinnati Convention.

#### VIRGINIA.

The Liberal Movement in the Old Dominion.

Virginia Soreheads Preparing for Cincinnati-Judge Davis Their Favorite-Curtin, Greeley or Walker for the Second Place.

RICHMOND, Va., April 21, 1872. Almost at the eleventh hour a liberal republican movement has sprung up in Virginia, which, from the names of those who are prominent in its de velopment assumes some importance. The elements in the recent Republican Convention held in this city were so inharmonious and the fighting between the federal office-holders and the outside parties was so disgraceful that several of the

REPUBLICANS IN THE STATE RECAME DISAPPECTED and at once opened a correspondence with Senators Schurz, Trumbull and Fenton, at Washington. At the invitation of the latter one of the sorehead republicans visited that city, where a conference was held and a plan of action agreed upon to further the liberal movement here. In accordance

further the liberal movement here. In accordance with that programme a meeting will be held in this city on Wednesday next, which will be attended by such men as Franklin Stearns.

THE WEALTHIEST REPUBLICAN IN THE STATE, and the life-long friend of the late John Minor Botts; Dr. Charles S. Mils, another wealthy republican Judge Alfred Morton and others. Delegations will also be present from Alexandria, Lynchburg and Norfolk, and if time does not prevent the calling of a regular convention delegates will then be appointed to attend the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Stearns is one of the republicans who was prominent in bringing dilbert C. Walker forward for Governor for this State in 1870, which resulted in such a signal triumph for the conservatives. It is further understood that the delegation to be sent from here to Cincinnati will be instructed.

TO SUPPORT JUDGE DAVIS
for the Presidency, and either Governor Curtin of
Horace Greeley for the Vice Presidency, and ramot
has it that Governor Walker will also be put forward
for the latter position.

#### CITY POLITICS.

Will There Be an Election Next Month ?- The Constitutionality of the New Charter Questioned-Veto or No Veto-Forty-six Mayors-The Political Organizations-The Mayoralty.

The prospect of an exciting election next month by the citizens of a Mayor and a board of forty-five Aldermen, as intended to be provided for by the Seventy charter, is fading in the distance. The preparations and aspirations of all who calculated to enter the field as candidates for office under the new measure have received an unexpected check; while, on the other hand, the gentlemen at presen holding prominent positions in the city government, and whom the charter was to have guillo tined, have good reason to calculate on a continuance in office. The generally accepted opinion that the charter of the Seventy is unconstitutional in more than one of its principal provisions, and may, in fact, be vetoed by the Governor, has cooled the ar-dor of party leaders, and would-be candidates are keeping as shady as possible under this unexpected

The question is not now just so much what the Governor will do with this misshanen bantling of reform legislation -- for it is almost universally conceded that he must veto it-but what action will the Legislature take consequent thereon. The prevalent opinion on this point is that the veto will be the death of the charter. The days of its parturition in the Legislature were so protracted and painful and members were so delighted and relieved at delivery from it that, veto or no veto, they won't be troubled with it again. There is no time now between this and the close of the season to heal the radical defects of the measure, so that the veto-if that should be its fate at the hands of the Governor-will be the doom of the reform charter, of which so much has been expected and which has miserably failed in results.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CHARTER will be subjected, however, to another test should the Governor not veto it, or should it be passed over his veto. The present heads of departments are not going to be unconstitutionally legislated out of rich offices if they can hold on to them le gally. They are determined if pushed from their stools to take the charter into the Courts and test its constitutionality there. There is high legal au

ths constitutionality there. There is high legal authority to encourage them in their resolve, and of course plenty of lawyers to take the case in hand. From all appearances, therefore, there is little chance of a spring election under the new charter, every prospect that the present heads of departments are secure in their places till the 1st of January next, and no earthly probability that the half-dozen or so spoken-of candidates for Mayor will have an opportunity of ventilating their claims to the suffrages of their fellow citizens. But it might be said that it is not one but

FORTY-SIX MAYORS
that would have to be elected under the Seventy's charter, inasmuch as the forty-five members comprising the Board of Aldermen have also, with the Mayor proper, extensive powers in the appointment and removal of high officials. This completely ignores the first great principle of popular government responsibility in the chief executive officer of the city. The powers conferred upon the Board of Aldermen as to appointments and removals from office are most unusual innovations, and stamp the charter, as a very objectionable and bungling piece of legislation.

THE FOLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

ult resigned that so as to enable to serve him and Fennsylvania the betic. I do not think and Fennsylvania the betic. I do not think and Fennsylvania the betic. I do not think and the proposition of the possibility to harmonize. If they nominate a republican the democrats won't vote for him. Many democrats domain the proposition of th

## FANNY HYDE.

THE END OF A REMARKABLE TRIAL

The Jury Disagree and Are Discharged.

Ten for Acquittal and Two for Manslaughter in the Third Degree.

An Extraordinary Proposition by the Ten Jurymen-They Offer to Agree to a Verdict of Manslaughter in the Fourth Degree and To Pay the Prisoner's Fine-The Two Dissenting Jurors Refusing to the Last.

The strange spectacle of a Supreme Court in seson on Sunday was witnessed for the first time in Brooklyn vesterday, when the Court of Over and Terminer opened to receive the jury empanelled in the case of Fanny Hyde, the alleged murderess of of George W. Watson. The jury had been locked up all night by order of Judge Tappen, and when they appeared in Court at seven o'clock yesterday morning they looked pale and weary. It was evident that none of them had enjoyed much sleep. They had been sent out at midnight Saturday, after they had emphatically asserted that there was no possibility of agreeing upon a verdict, but Judge Tappen thought that they ought to consult longer, and ordered them therefore to be confined for the night.

Judge Tappen and Associate Justices Voorhees and Johnson were on the Bench yesterday morning. Notwithstanding the early hour and the Sabbath day, there were many persons in the court room anxious to learn the result of the jury's de liberations.

that they then stood just the same as when they first went out, and that it was impossible for them to agree upon a verdict.

Judge Tappen inquired if there were any further instructions that would probably lead them to a The foreman replied emphatically in the negative

Judge Tappan said that this was an important case, and he had deemed it his duty to keep them out as long as he had. As there was no possibility of their agreeing, he discharged them. They were out twenty-nine hours.

IN THE JURY ROOM.
It subsequently transpired that ten of the jury-

It subsequently transpired that ten of the jurymen were in favor of acquittal and two in favor of rendering a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The latter two were Mr. Allen and Mr. Tapscott. They adhered to this to the very last.

The ten, it is said, offered a compromise on manslaugter in the fourth degree, and said if the two would agree to that verdict they, among themselves, would raise \$1,000 to pay the prisoners fine. The penalty for the offense is either fine or imprisonment. The two jurymen peremptorily declined to agree to anything of the kind, and adhered to the stand taken by them to the last.

A REMARKABLE TRIAL.

Thus ends probably the most remarkable and interesting trial that has ever taken place in Kings county. The cases of Radtzky, the Spanish murderers Gonzales and Pelicier. Edward Perry, the assassin of Private Watchmen Hayes and Yates, the murderer of Policeman Curran—all excited a great deal of public interest, but nothing like that felt in the case of Fanny Hyde. This was District Attorney He was opposed by Samuel D. Morris, who has had great experience in murder trials, having been once County Judge and for nine years District Attorney. He was opposed by Samuel D. stirtic Attorney. The prosecution was conducted in a dignified and able manner, and Mr. Britton's closing address to the jury was considered by members of the bar as one of the most brilliant efforts ever made under such circumstances. Mr. Morris was assisted by General Catlin, Thomas E. Pearsall and P. Keady. His examination of medical experts and his address to the jury showed profound research.

WHAT NEXT?

Mrs. Hyde wept when she was remanded to jail

cal experts and his address to the jury showed profound research.

WHAT NEXT?

Mrs. Hyde wept when she was remanded to jail yesterday after the discharge of the jury. District Attorney Britton will try her again at the next term of the Court, in June. In the meantime an effort will be made to admit her to bail. To-day her counsel will make an application to have her released on bail until the next trial. Counsel on both sides have been taught a great deal by the experience of this trial, and it is thought that the next will be fully as interesting as the first has been.

THE TWO DISSENTING JURONS are Hugh Allen (the foreman) and James J. Tapscott. Mr. Allen resides at 189 Harrison street, is a shipping merchant and married. When examined as to his competency as a juror he said he could render a verdiet according to the evidence, He had no bias and no conscientious scruples against capital punishment.

Mr. Tapscott resides at 74 Columbia street, is a

scruples against capital punishment.

Mr. Tapscott resides at 74 Columbia street, is a shipping merchant and unmarried. He had scruples about capital punishment, and preferred that some one else should serve. He had never served on a jury before, but he could render a verdict according to the evidence.

THE TEN
remaining jurors are:—W. W. Rouss, 104 Court street; Martin J. Cooley, 515 Henry street; Charles R. Bloomer, 61 Devoe street; Henry Hewitt, 295 Eighteenth street; Charles C. Curtis, 270 Henry street; James M. Rowan, 555 Pacific street; Jacob H. Brown, 212 Wilson street; John R. Dayton, 356 Schremerhorn street; Alfred Armstrong, 247 South Ninth street, and Mr. Cregier.

### THE CASINO SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Two Victims Instead of One-Condition of the Wounded Men.

The disturbance that took place in Houston

street on Sunday morning ended more fatally than was at first supposed. Clemmens, the young man who was carried to Police Headquarters, had been scarcely removed from the Fourteenth precinct house when another man, named John Commings, of 302 West Twentieth street, was sent into the station house, suffering from a wound received in the same general fight. Cummings was not so badly injured as Clemmens, as the ball had only entered the cheek, passing out again at the back of the head. His wound was dressed by the police surgeon, and he left the station house for his home. Through the courtesy of Warden Brennan a reporter of the Herald was permitted an interview with Charies Clemmens yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. He stated that the disturbance was the result of a disagreement that took piwe on Saturday last among a number of young men who live up town. What the original cause of the bad feeling was he could not tell, as he was not connected with it. They seemed, as far as he could judge, to be a perty of friends who had got into some misunderstanding and they were talking if out. On Sunday morning, a few minutes after the dancing had ended at the Casino, and as the people were leaving the place, the dispute broke out again. Clemments noticed one young man more noisy than the rest, and wishing to sent into the station house, suffering from a wound

wishing to

PUT A STOP TO THE NOISE

if he could, he tapped him on the shoulder and asked him to walk aside for a moment. This young man, whose name he did not know, himmediately pulled a pistol, fired two shots at him and then rushed down the stairs to the lodies! decessing room and by that two shots at him and then rushed down the stairs to the ladies' dressing room and by that means got away. As he was going down the stairs, however, he turned half round and fired a third shot that Clemmens said he thought must have been the one that injured Cummings. When Clemmens tapped the young man on the shoulder to attract his attention the former turned rapidly and seeing who it was that accosted, said, "Oh, it's you, is it? I hear you can fight," and then he drew the weapon. McNamee, who was arrested by Captain Clinchy, and whom Lynch identifies as the man who fired the pistol. Clemmens said is entirely innocent of any such thing. McNamee was his

who hred the pisto). Cheminens said is entrely innocent of any such thing. McNamee was his most intimate Friend, and never carried a pistol. But McNamee and Clemmens are now under bonds to appear as witnesses in Officer Tully's case. Clemmens slept the greater part of the day yesterday, while his mother watched by the bedside, but his condition during the night was very critical. The physicians have not yet found the bullet, and they consider the case an extremely dangerous one. He is a young man, about twenty-four years of age, worth about \$25,000 that his father left him when he died, two years ago. The rumor that gained currency on Sunday morning to the effect that "But Riley" was concerned in the affair is entirely without foundation, as he was not in the neighborhood of the Casino at the sime of the difficulty. McNamee and the witness Lynch were taken to the Tombs yesterday morning, and McNamee was committed to await the result of Clemm cas injuries.

# SENTENCED TO DEATH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 21, 1872. In the Supreme Court at Jackson, Tenn., yesterday the verdict of guilty in the Criminal Court of this city against Don Smith (colored), for the mur-der of Mr. Merriweather last summer, near this city, was affirmed, and sentence of death pro-nounced.

### THE GREAT DRIFT PROBLEM.

Professor Agassiz on His Way to Patagonia.

From Rio to Montevideo-Quarterdeck Lectures and Salt Water Experiments-Northern and Southern Drift-The Professor Quarantined-Goes Ashore-Is Arrested with Rocks in His Pockets.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY STEAMER HASSLER, MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 26, 1872. Early on the morning of the 15th of February we left the harbor of Rio Janeiro, where we had lain for some three weeks. The weather was not very pleasant, and our last glimpses of Rio and its environs were through a heavy mist, which soon became a drizzling rain. At nine o'clock we took our departure from Raz Island, distant about ten miles, the course being fixed at southwest-halfsouth. The wind, at first somewhat irregular in force, soon freshened into quite a severe gale, which at last compelled us to lay to until it abated. Fully two-thirds of our first forty-eight hours out were spent in this manner, the sea running very high, and often dashing completely over us. No material damage resulted, our only losses being the

PEAK OF THE SPANKER GAFF and one of the leadsman's platforms. On the 17th we were able to resume our course with tolerably pleasant weather and fair winds, which continued for several days. On the 20th one cast of the dredge was made in about fifty fathoms of water, but the bottom was found to be muddy and but few specimens were secured. The following day we encountered another gale and were again forced to head up to the wind, but resumed our course in a few hours. On the 22d

SEVERAL DREDGES WERE MADE as we approached the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, and were more successful than the last, bringing up a number of living specimens, chiefly molluscæ. On one of the days when the weather was propitious we had a lecture from Professor Agassiz on a subject which, as we near Patagonia, is rapidly becoming very prominent in our thoughts, viz., that of "Glacial Action." Some explanation may be necessary to make our hopes and anticipations upon this subject and its connection with our work apparent. Our last sight of the coast of New England when we started on this cruise was from TARPAULIN COVE, OFF NAUSHON,

the largest of the Elizabeth Islands. Two rocky bluffs, rising near the sea, constituted a very conspicuous feature in this somewhat barren landscape, but were chiefly interesting from the fact that about their origin and the origin of similar ones there have probably been more disputes and controversy than upon any other scientific question. On examining them and their surroundings more closely it has been found that between them lies a conglomerate composed of clay, sand or loam, and interspersed with rocks or boulders of various sizes, shapes and materials. These boulders are not arranged with any regularity as regards their position

shapes and materials. These boulders are not arranged with any regularity as regards their position in the mass, but they have one characteristic which is almost uniform. Whenever their chemical or physical constitution is such that they will bear exposure to atmospheric and other influences without undergoing disintegration their surfaces are found to be

MARKED IN A PECULIAR AND DISTINCTIVE MANNER. They are pollshed often to as high a degree of smoothness as could have been attained by artificial means, and are grooved, the grooves always running in straight lines, never in curves. Sometimes mud or sand is found adhering to the surface of these boulders or filling up the grooves, looking as if it had been subjected to great pressure. A short distance from these rocks one might find on the scane, being rough, rounded, washed clear by the same materials—quartz, granite, feldspar, limestone, &c.—but having an entirely distinct appearance, being rough, rounded, washed clear by the same materials—quartz, granite, feldspar, limestone, &c.—but having an entirely distinct appearance, being rough, rounded, washed clear by the same of the water, and being neither polished nor grooved. It has been found that there are spread over the whole northern part of our Continent immense quantities of a loose deposit, often two or three hundred feet in thickness, and containing boulders, the vast majority of which are marked in this way. The underlying rock is also generally found to be smoothed and polished in a similar manner, and grooved with lines varying in gize from such as are made by an engraver on steel or glass to furnows a foot or more in depth. These grooves have always one general direction,

RUNNING FROM NORTH TO SOUTH, and are found on the north side of elevations of ground and not on the others. They invariably present the same direct, continuous, rectilinear series, and may be found, by a careful examination, on every hill in our land whose composite material has offered any resistance to disintegrating influence

has offered any resistance to disintegrating influences. In some places long lines or ridges of loose sand, stones and rocks extend for miles nearly

sand, stones and rocks extend for miles nearly parallel to each other. The same appearances have been observed in the northern parts of other continents, and for a long while nothing definite as to their cause was known, although a number of theories existed.

They were for some time ascribed to floods, cataracts, inundations or mighty tidal waves, which, sweeping across a country, were supposed to have carried with them these various materials and to have produced the markings described by bringing them in contact with the surfaces over which they passed. They were therefore called by geologists drift, the term being used to denote both the loose unstratified gravel and the boulders which it contains.

drift, the term being used to denote ooit the loose unstratified gravel and the boulders which it contains.

The difference already pointed out between drift rock and those which have been waterworn, the regularity in the character of the markings, their constant southward direction and the immense size of some of the boulders, exceeding

TWENTY THOUSAND CURIC FEFT,
are evident and mighty arguments against the theory of transportation by water, and it is not now considered to be at all tenable. About the commencement of the present century some Swiss shepherds conceived and promulgated the idea that all these appearances could be accounted for by glacial action, and subsequently Venetz and Charpentier demonstrated that the gladers must formerly have been much more extensive than at the present day.

In regions where the average annual temperature exceeds thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit the snow which falls is gradually changed into ice, which is called "glacial." It differs from ordinary pond or river ice in not being stratified with lines of separation between the layers, marked by bubbles of air; but it is, on the contrary, made up of angular fragments formed by the compression of the snow. When on a high mountain a certain level is passed a similar state of affairs is found to exist; but here the attraction of gravitation, together with the visa levyo of fresh falls of snow, induces a gradual downward motion of the whole mass, so that glaciers

DESCEND TWO OR THREE THOUSAND FEET DESCEND TWO OR THREE THOUSAND FEET

downward motion of the whole mass, so that glaciers

DESCEND TWO OR THREE THOUSAND FEET

or more into regions where they could not possibly have been formed. They carry with their during this descent great quantities of stone and earth, frozen into their lower surfaces, and long lines of rocks and clay, which fail upon them from the sides of the hills, and are called "movaines." It may easily be imagined that the immense superincumbent weight of the glacier pressing together the rocks which it carries with it, and the surface over which it moves, are sufficient to polish and groove them both. When it finally comes to rest, and is melted or dissipated by heat and other agencies, the various materials which it carried are left resting upon the subjacent ground, and the "movaines" form the long parallel ridges already mentioned.

On account of these and a multitude of other facts Professor Agassiz came to the conclusion, some thirty years ago, that the whole of the Northern Hemisphere of our globe must at one time have been covered by a vast sheet of ice, which transported the boulders, rounded the hills and polished and grooved the rocks, and he then established the glacial theory, as it now exists. The truth of this theory has since been so fully demonstrated that there is probably not one living geologist who doubts it, and the time during which this movement took place constitutes in geological chronology a division of the post-tertiary period, and is known as the glacial epoch.

One interest in these facts at the present time is due to the following causes:—In the whole Southern Hemisphere no one has ever described a single ledge of rock as bearing the marks which were shown by Professor Agassiz to exist over the entire northern half of our globe. It is known that there are loose materials.

SCATTERED OVER SOUTH AMERICA, but Darwin, who investigated this region many years ago, ascribed them fo the tropical torrents spreading over the pampas, and says he saw no such markings.

In a lotter sent by Professor Aga

from the south northward; the lee side of abraded rocks must be on the north side of hills and mountain ranges, and the boulders must have been derived from rocky exposures, lying to the south of their present position. Whether this is so or not has not yet been ascertained by direct observation. I expect to find it so throughout the temperate and cold zones of the Southern Hemisphere, with the sole exception of the present glaciers of Terra de Fuego and Patagonia, which may have transported boulders in every direction." In the lecture, which he delivered on the quarter-deck, the Professor retierated those opinions, and predicted that the next land at which we would touch would give unmistakable evidence of glacial action.

This lecture was followed by one on "Classification," and we have also had the pleasure of listening to the first of a course of instructive discourses by Dr. Thomas Hill, chief physicist of the expedition. Immediately after leaving Rio a series of observations upon the

ORGANIC MATTER AND SALTS OF SEA WATER were commenced, and a former series upon its temperature and specific gravity were resumed. Our

ORGANIC MATTER AND SALTS OF SEA WATER were commenced, and a former series upon its temperature and specific gravity were resumed. Our approach to the point where the Rio Plata pours its immense volume of tinted and discolored water, the drainage of half a continent, into the ocean, was marked by these tests twelve hours before cape Santa Maria came into sight, which was about noon on the 22d. From this point, measuring to Cape San Antonia, the width of the river is 170 miles; but here, at Montevideo, it has decreased to fifty-three. The same appearance that Darwin noticed when he entered this river in 1832 was very perceptible as we steamed up it on the morning of the 22d—that is, the slowness with which the waters of the sea and river mixed, the latter, from its less specific gravity, floating, muddy and discolored, upon the surface of the salt water. By six o'clock the

upon the surface of the salt water. By six o'clock the

DOME AND TOWERS OF THE CATHEDRAL,
the prominent building of the city, were plainly
visible, and at eight o'clock we dropped anchor in
the Bay of Montevicleo, a shallow indentation in the
northern shore of the river, about one and a half
mile in diameter. The city—the present capital of
Uruguay—stands on a gently rising ground on the
east side of the bay. On the west side is El Cerro,
or the mount, from which the city takes its name.
It rises to the height of 465 feet at three-quarters of
a mile from the beach, and is crowned by a fort, on
which there is a lighthouse, serving as a conspicuous and easily recognized landmark. We were soon
visited by the Health Officer of the port, who, to
our surprise and disgust,
AWARDED US FIVE DAYS OF QUARANTINE,
and compelled us to shift our position to the outer
harbor. He gave as his reason for this action the
fact that we had touched at Pernambuco for twentyfour hours; although while there we had the least
possible communication with the town, and although
more than a month had elapsed since we left there.
In addition to these arguments we advanced the
facts that we had not a single case of sickness on
the vessel and had a clean bill of health from Rio;
but all without avail. We have had some consolation in the receipt of our mail, it having twice made
the passage between here and Rio in pursuit of us.
On the evening after our arrival

A DELIGHTFUL SEKENADR WAS GIVEN TO THE
LADIES

on board by the brass band of the flagship Lancas-

On board by the brass band of the flagship Lancason board by the brass band of the flagship Lancaster, sent over to us with the compliments of Admiral Lanman. On the next morning Professor
Agassiz, having with much difficulty obtained permission to visit the mountain or hill on the west
shore, went there with a couple of companions from
the vessel. The result was what he had anticipated
and we had all desired. We found the hill to consist of vertical strata of silicious clay state pierced
by small quartz veins, both materials being of great
hardness yet.

worn off equally into bounded outlines. hardness, yet

WORN OFF EQUALLY INTO ROUNDED OUTLINES.
Scattered over the mount were also large granite pebbles, undoubtedly erratic, differing in all physical characteristics from their surroundings and having been transported from their original home, possibly hundreds of miles away in the heart of some mountain range, by the same power that had worn the jagged, irregular edges of the strata into the form of the roches montonnes of the Alps. The surface markings seen in the Northern Hemisphere are more rare here on account of the greater activity of the erosive and disintegrative forces; but the above appearances, though only marking the first footstep in a vast, untrodden field, were amply sufficient to

manner as the northern shores of South America, and Brazil have been." We hope to find, during the next month, a number of facts tending to establish firmly the accuracy of this belief.

Our mail here, being first received in a tin box and fumigated, will be taken ashore to await the departure of the next English steamer. As soon as departure of the next English steamer. As soon as the weather will permit us to receive on board the necessary supplies of coal and water we will proceed southward, the next place from which we will be able to communicate with the States probably being Sandy Point, Patagonia.

MURDEROUS AFFRAYS IN BROOKLYN GIN SALOONS.

One Man Fatally Stabbed and Two Seriously Injured. There were two murderous affrays in Brooklyn

gin saloons on Saturday night, and in one case the probabilities are that it will result fatally. THE FIRST APPRAY
was in Volman's liquor saloon, at the corner of Thirteenth street and Fifth avenue,

ner of Thirteenth street and Fifth avenue, South Brooklyn. Two men, named Keferd Wresden and Henry Mahler, got into a dispute after having imbibed rather freely, and a rough and tumble fight followed. Wresden had some of his ribs broken, and he then seized a knife with which he made an assault on his opponent, inflicting serious if not fatal injuries about the head. The cry of "Police" attracted some officers of the Eighth precinct, and the wounded men were removed to the hospital.

THE SECOND AFFRAY occurred at a late hour, in the liquor saloon of James Hayes, 190 Twenty-first street, between two men, named Thomas Lowery and Mathew Bradley. The parties, it is said, had been drinking and were quarreisome, and they got into an altercation, which led to blows. In the course of the affray Bradley got his pocket knife out and stabbed Lowery in the abdomen, inflicting a wound which the physicians pronounce of a fatal character. Bradley was arrested by Roundsman Driscoll, of the Eighth precinct, and locked up to await the result of the injuries inflicted, and the wounded man was taken to his home.

ROBBERY IN A HOTEL. An Aged Professor of Music Losing His Money and His Watch.

Professor G. W. Tones, of the Madison Avenue Hotel, went to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and complained to Captain Irving that Nora Flanagan, of 224 West Twenty-fourth street, who had been formerly employed as a servant in the hotel, had robbed him on Saturin the hotel, had robbed him on Saturday night of \$200 in money and a gold watch worth \$70. The Professor, a portly gentleman, who is seventy-six years old, gave betectives Clapp and Walling a description of the girl, and the officers started out to look for her. As Norahad held a situation in Frince street before going to Madison avenue the detectives went to look for her in that locality, and were fortunate enough, after A SHORT STARCE.

Madison avenue the detectives went to look for her in that locality, and were fortunate enough, after A SHORT SEARCH.

to meet the young lady in question. They took her to the Central office, and upon searching her found the Professor's gold watch and \$50 in money. Dora's story is that the Professor has been attentive to her since she left the Madison Avenue Hotel, and, by appointment, she met him on Thursday night last

ON THE CORNER OF EIGHTH STREET and Third avenue. He then desired her to call at the hotel on Saturday night, and she did so. The Professor also cautioned her against letting any one see her as she went through the hotel; but this she was unable to do, as Mrs. Babcock, the proprietress, met her on the staircase and she could not avoid talking to the lady. She went into the hotel at hine o'clock in the evening and left it about two o'clock in the morning. The Professor assured the prisoner yesterday in the cell that none of the particulars of the case would be published in the papers, as he was all-powerful with the press, especially the Herald. Dora will be sent before Judge Hogan, at the Tombs, this morning.

Ann Casgrove, residing at 95 Ninth avenue, appeared before Justice Ledwith yesterday afternoon and complained that on Saturday night last Hugh Henry and five other young men entered her house during her husband's absence and forcibly outraged her person, after which they stole several articles of jewelry and money from the house,

### BRAZIL.

Sudden Death of M. Bodisco, Secretary the Russian Legation to Brazil-Sketch Life-His Funeral-Visit to Rio of a Schoolship Mercury, of the New Yor Charities and Correction-The Conduct and Appearance of the Boys-Miscellaneous News.

RIO JANEIRO, March 23, 11, It would seem as if every one of my later lers sent from Rio to the HERALD readers has borrahe intelligence of the death of some prominent peon here, either connected with the affairs of the ravillan government or in the service of some other foreign Powers. I am now reluctantly compled to add to the list the name of M. Nicholas Bodio, Secretary of the Russian Legation to Brazil, wise decease will be a matter of more than commonnaterest to Americans, inasmuch as he was bornen American soil, and his mother was an Ameran lady, and he has a large circle of friends in Amera. His brother, occupying the post of Consul Geneal of Russia in the United States, has lately formed one of the suite of the Grand Duke Alexis durig his American tour, and will be grievously pained learn of the loss of this absent member of the

M. Bodisco, with the other members of the dipl matic corps, has been passing this unusually heater summer at Petropolis, a beautiful village amon the mountains, four hours from Rio, and the Ver-sailles of Brazil, the summer residence of the Court and the resort of the wealth and fashion of Ris. M. Bodisco was occupying apartments at the Hotel Biraganza at Petropolis. Though stout, and

SEEMING PHYSICALLY WELL, yet during a number of weeks he has occasionally. complained of feeling ill, though no one agribed it to anything more than the customary enevation of the hot summer days. Three or four week previous to his death he made a visit to Rio upon business

to anything more than the customary engivation of the hot summer days. Three or four week previous to his death he made a visit to Rio upph business of the Legation, but was unable to attend to it, and returned to Petropolis as soon as he could make the journey, and while in the city was so affected by physical weakness that he remained at the house of a friend, not attempting to go anywhere at all. Returning to Petropolis quite ill, he immediately upon reaching his chamber in the hotes sent for his physician, Dr. Toré, who prescribed for him. The prescription, however, seemed to do him no good, and in the hight

HE CONTINUALLY GREW WORSE,
Until Dr. Eiras, a Brazilian physician, occupying the next chamber, was called in. It is believed that the remedies so promptly applied by Dr. Eiras saved M. Bodisco's life at that time, and he expressed himself afterwards as having every confidence in Dr. Eiras.

The convalence of M. Bodisco was very slow, and at times he expressed himself as having a presentiment that he should not live through the year, yet this may be ascribed to the dejection and low spirits resulting from his lilness—disease of the live. Feeling somewhat better than usual, on the 2d of March he indulged in a hearty dinner, and afterwards took a drive to the top of the hills, as its customary there, to meet the travel coming up from Rio. Afterwards he passed the evening with friends, playing whist until eleven o'clock, when he returned to his hotel.

The next morning, the 3d, Colonel R. C. Shannon, Secretary of the American Legation, had just returned from his bath to his rooms and was dressing, when Mr. Gomes Ferreira came to his door and asked him if he had not heard a noise in M. Bodisco's room, and the feared that something was wrong. Colonel Shannon instantly went to the door of the room and tried it and found it histened on the inside. He then called out to M. Bodisco's noom, which was opposite. Colonel Shannon and the had heard nothing, when senhor Ferreira said that for the last two hours he thou

grave in the Catholic cemetery, and can at any fu-ture time be easily uncovered, should his family de-sire to remove them. This most lamentable inci-dent suddenly gave Petropolis a very melancholy look, that must cast its shadow over the remainder of the season.

dent suddenly gave Petropolis a very melanoholy look, that must cast its shadow over the remainder of the season.

M. Bodisco had been in Brazii nearly or quite a year, he having succeeded Count Schmeernoff. He had won the esteem and interest of all who had met him and was a general favorite. His mother was Miss Williams, of Georgetown, D. C., and he was born in the city of Washington in 1844.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL SHIP MERGURY, Captain Pierre Giraud, under the immediate government of the New York Commission of Charities and Correction, has been here. She came in on the 1st of March and remained until the 12th, and was an object of uncommon interest. Never was anything of the kind seen in the harbor of Rio before—a ship load of nearly three hundred boys, chattering like monkeys, reading, sewing or lying around deck during hours of leisure; but during drill or exercise quick, apt, obedient, accomplishing more actually than the same number of sailor men in the same time, as, for instance, loosing or furling sail, in which they excite the admiration and surprise of all witnesses. The only school they have known has been the streets of New York, and while they may have learned much of human mature, the keenest perception, quickness of movement, and so it has not all been bad; and when they come on board this vessel they have ample opportunity to practice their better traits, they nave good influence surmounting them, and intolbe that justifiable spirit of independence which is a part of sailor life. The result must be that from them many will become worthy and efficient seamen, to become identified with that extensive marine service which we earnestly hope is in the American future.

The Mercury is admirably adapted to this service, and is as clean as a pet man-of-war.

The script desks and 120 boys behind them, is worth seeing.

with its forty desks and 129 boys behind them, is worth seeing.

The Commission were certainly fortunate in securing the services of Captain Giraud. A most complete and finished seaman, he is at the same time a polished and cultivated gentleman. Few officers, regular or volunteer, have seen the arduous war service of Captain Giraud, or won such enviable reputation, and though he attained the highest rank in the volunteer service, and the regular service was open to him, he resigned his post and commission when it was certain the war was over, choosing not to remain where he was liable to be under the orders of some uniformed stripling, to whom he could teach both naval courtesy and seamanship. A son of New York, he is, then, eminently fitted for the responsible station in which he has been placed.

whom he could teach both naval courtesy and seamanship. A son of New York, he is, then, eminently fitted for the responsible station in which he has been placed.

The Mercury was visited by many here, among them Captrin Brooker, R. N., senior British Naval officer here, and with Captain Girand he visited every part of the vessel, expressing himself as peculiarly pleased with the ship and its appearance, and the excellence of the plan.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCESS REGENT occurred while the Mercury was at anchor here, and all the snipping in the harbor was dressed with bunting, and for the first time the flags of New York State and city—blue ground and white coat of arms—were displayed in Rio harbor, and as they flew aloft from the Mercury's topgallantmasts they excited the interest and surprise and wonder of many naval as well as merchant men.

Captain Giraud, on his course here from the Canaries, inside the Cape de Verdes, then on a direct line to Bahia, on the Brazilian coast, has taken regular deep sea soundings, making in one instance nearly, if not quite, 3,000 fathoms, and has gone into the scientific part of it, ascertaining the character of the soil at those depths, and deep character of the soil at those depths, and deep and surface temperature, and thus making the New York Commission of Charities and Correction a means of universal benefit to mankind.

Captain Girand sailed from here for St. Helena, thence to Barbados and St. Thomas, and then to New York which he expects to reach in two months and a half.

We have no American men-of-war here, have not had in some time, and cannot tell when there will be any. Perhaps when the ten new sloops-of-war are built one of them will come here, on her way somewhere clse. At present the Brazilian coast rarely sees an American naval vessel, and it does seem as if could the American Congress take a look this way and see the matter not alone as American see it, but as all foreigners see it, and could the American naval authorities remember that there is a large Amer